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(54) **STIMULUS RESPONSIVE NANOPARTICLES**

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of application No. 12/388,987, filed on Feb. 19, 2009,
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CPC **G01R 1/30** (2013.01); **Y10S 977/773**
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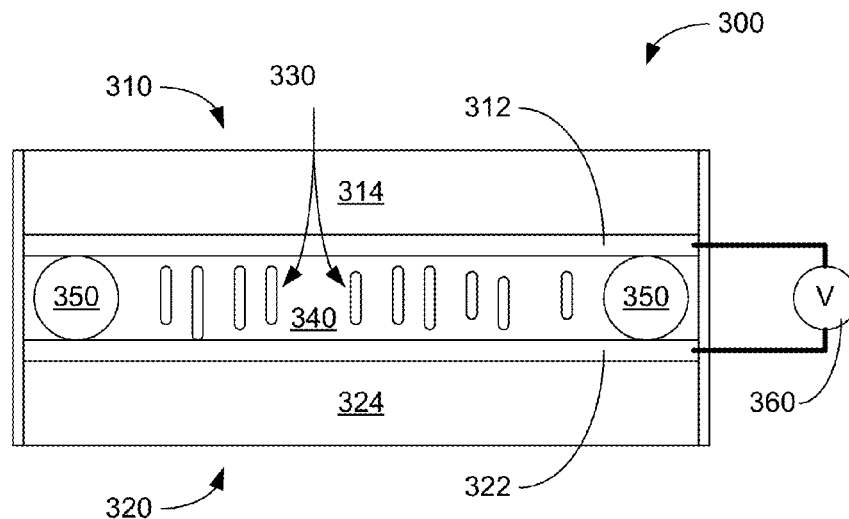
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are various embodiments of methods and systems
related to stimulus responsive nanoparticles. In one embodi-
ment includes a stimulus responsive nanoparticle system,
the system includes a first electrode, a second electrode, and
a plurality of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles
dispersed between the first and second electrodes, the plu-
rality of electro-responsive nanorods configured to respond
to an electric field established between the first and second
electrodes.

20 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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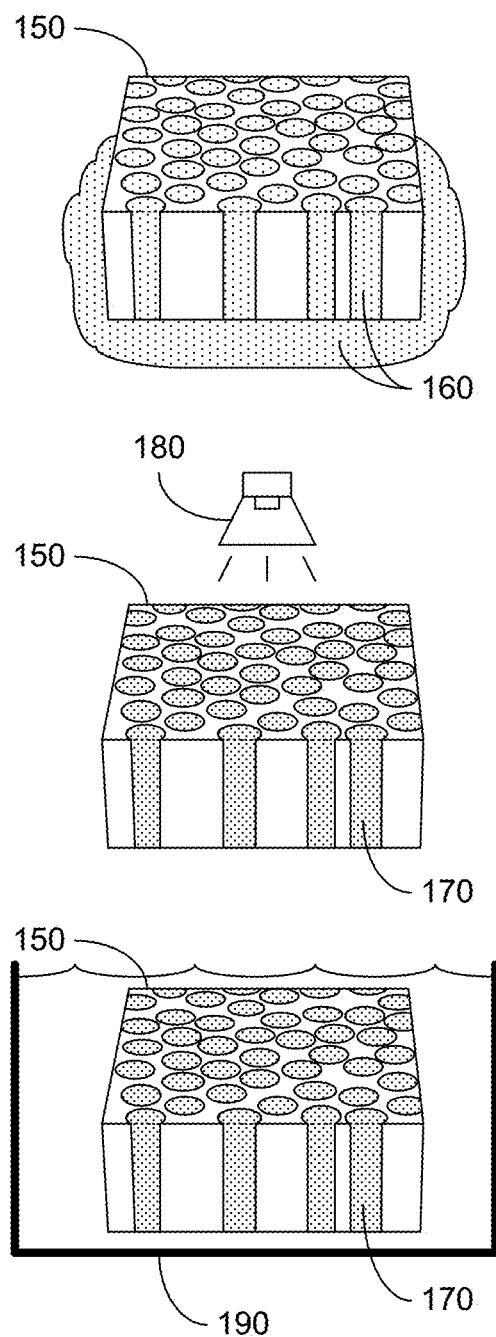
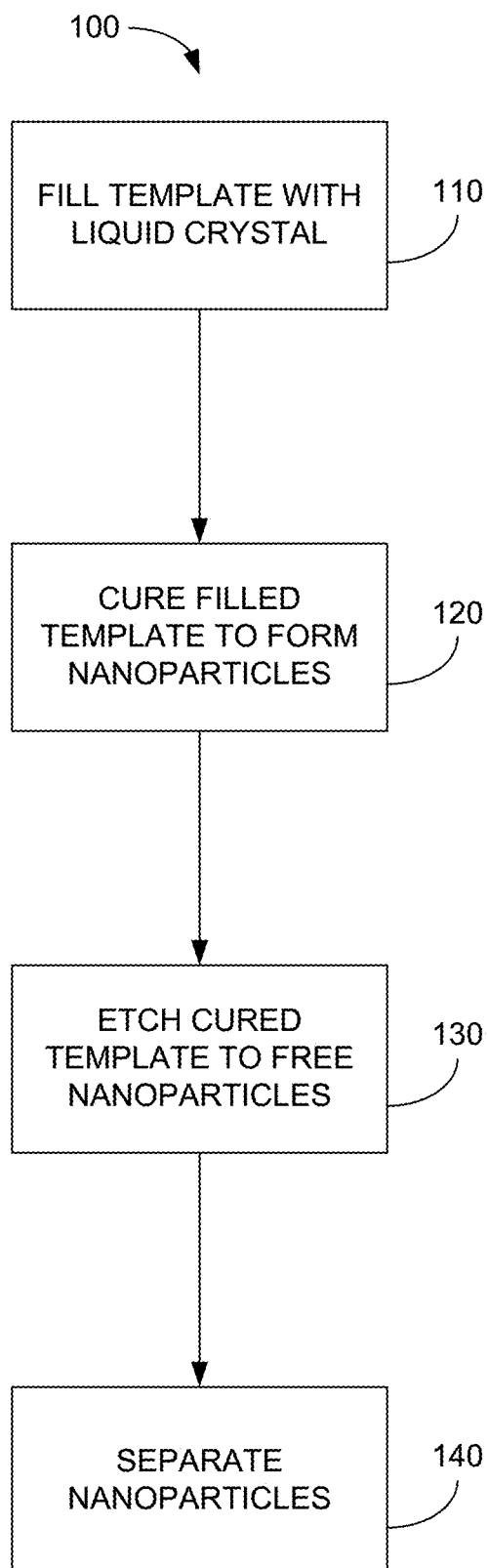


FIGURE 1

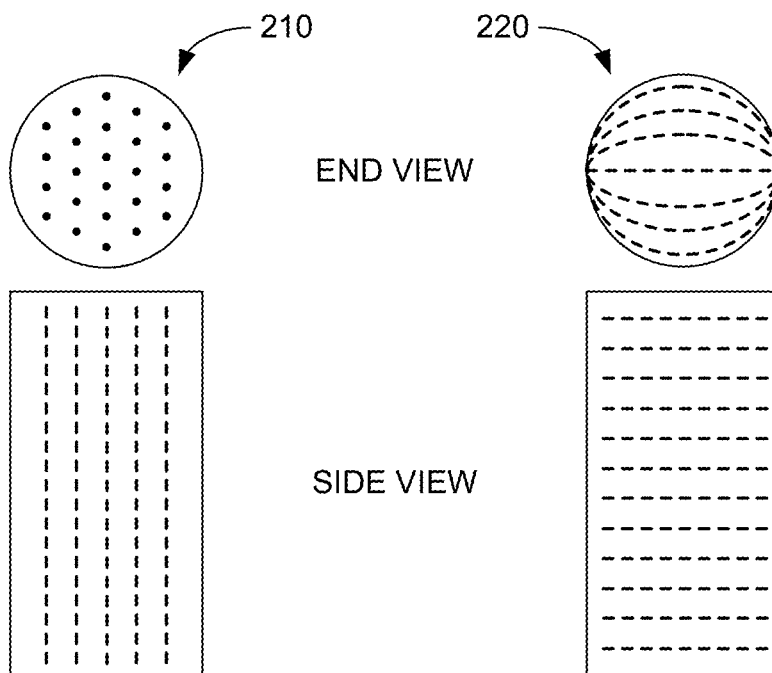


FIGURE 2

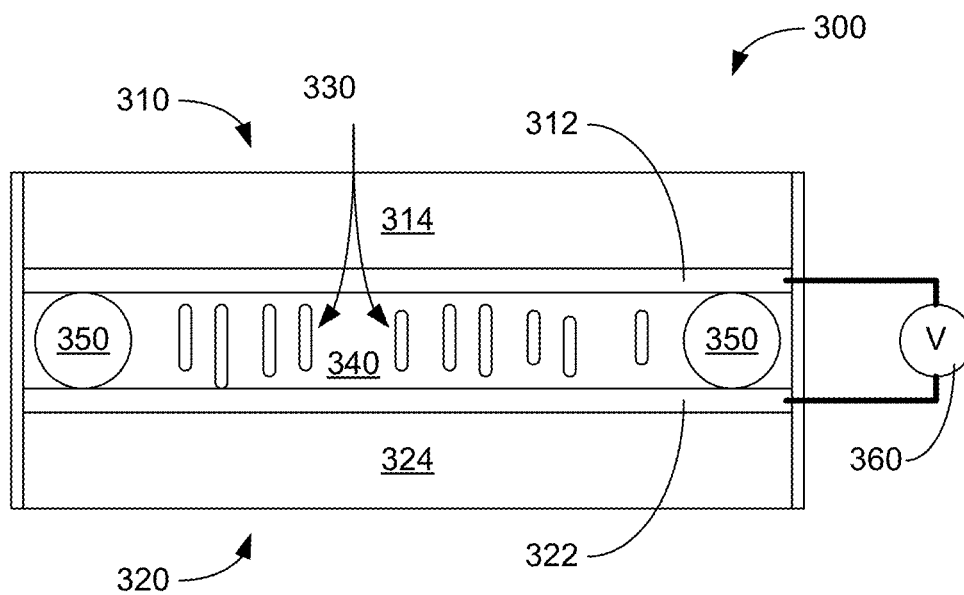


FIGURE 3

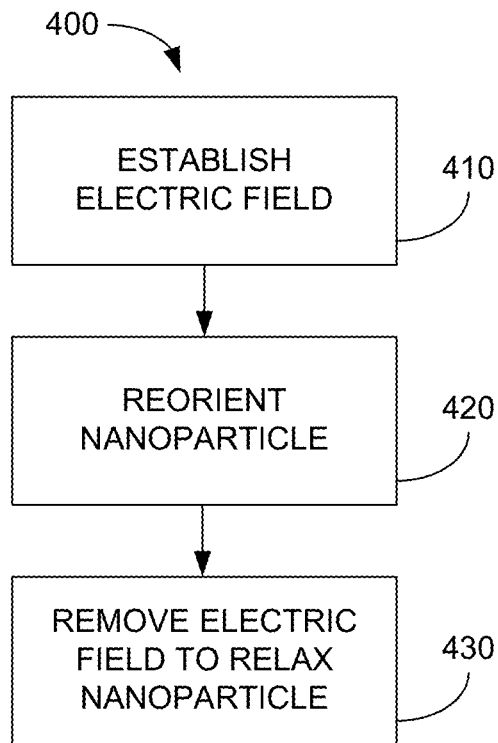


FIGURE 4

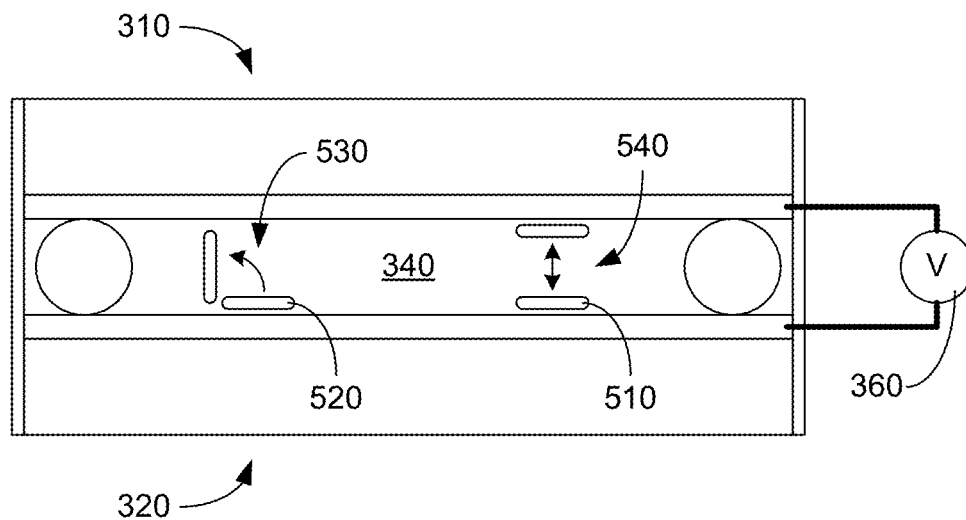


FIGURE 5

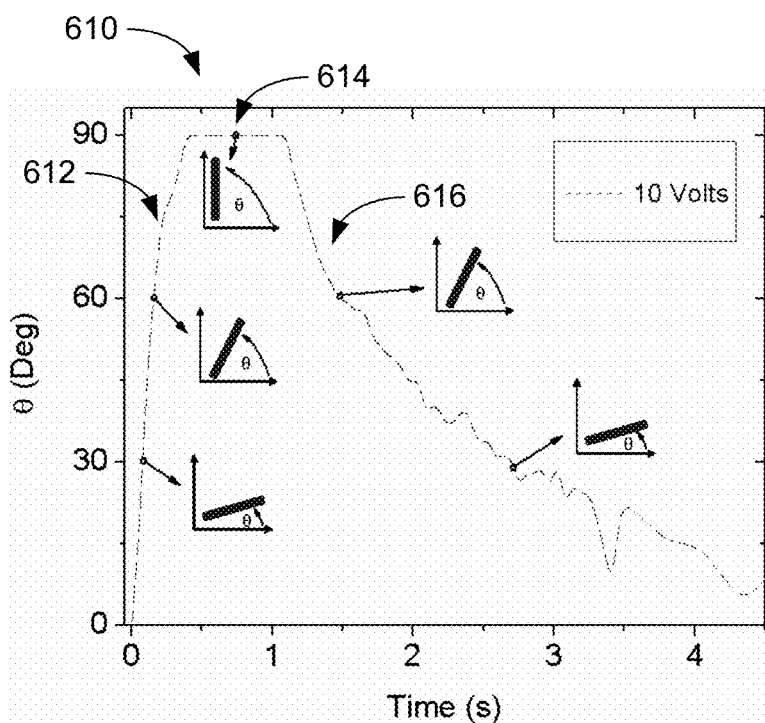


FIGURE 6A

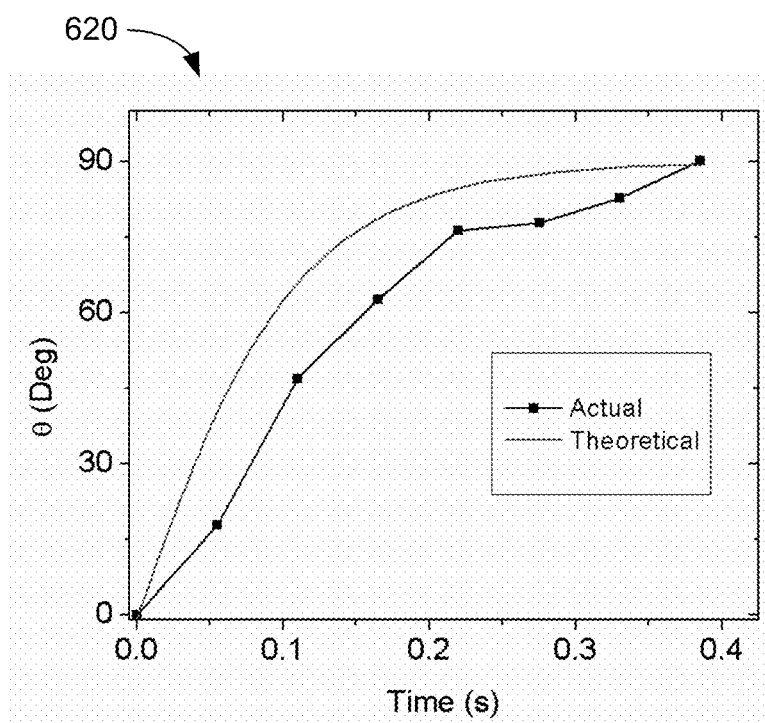


FIGURE 6B

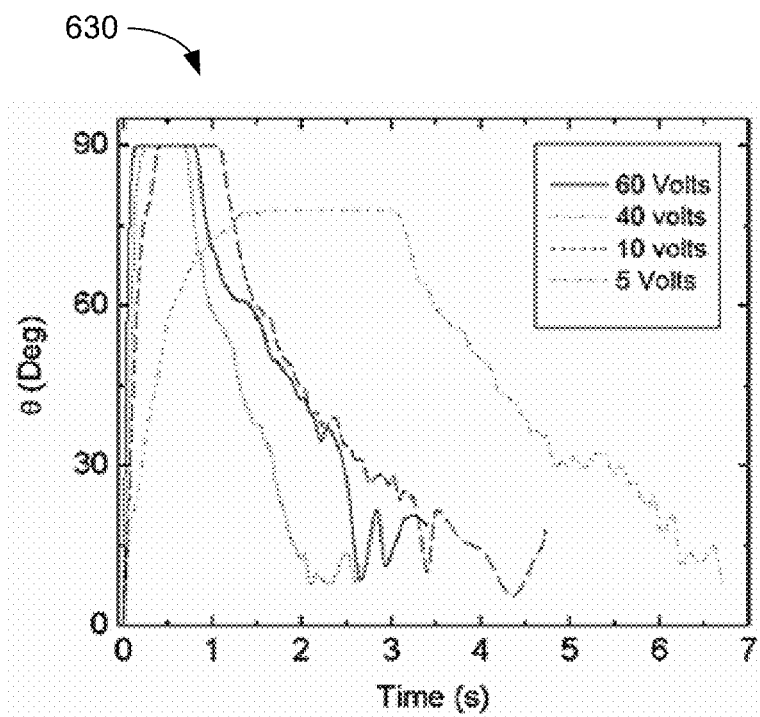


FIGURE 6C

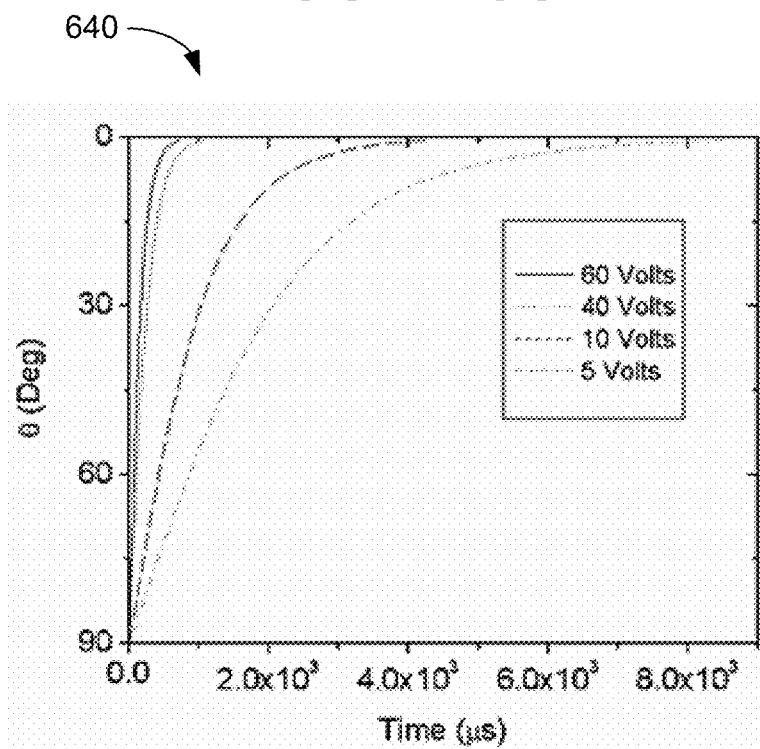


FIGURE 6D

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STIMULUS RESPONSIVE NANOPARTICLES**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a divisional application of application Ser. No. 13/748,239, filed Jan. 23, 2013, which is a divisional application of application Ser. No. 12/388,987, filed Feb. 19, 2009, which claims priority to U.S. provisional application entitled "STIMULUS-RESPONSIVE FLUIDIC DISPERSIONS OF NANOPARTICLES" having Ser. No. 61/066,384, filed Feb. 19, 2008, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

This invention was made with Government support under Contract/Grant No. NCC5-570, awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (NASA WV EPS-CoR). The Government has certain rights in this invention. This invention was also made with Government support under Contract No. NNX09CE79P, awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and further was made with Government support under Contract No. NNG05GF80H, awarded through the Matt Shafran fellowship from WV Space Grant Consortium funded by NASA.

BACKGROUND

Liquid crystal monomers, also known as reactive mesogens, allow for molecular alignment to be controlled and for this alignment to be captured through photo-polymerization to form densely cross-linked, ordered polymer networks. Reactive mesogen polymers may be used in a range of applications including, but not limited to, responsive microstructures for electro-optical switches, geometrical and optical anisotropic colloids, thermally reactive polymer films, and optical filters.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present disclosure are related to stimulus responsive nanoparticles.

Briefly described, one embodiment, among others, includes a stimulus responsive nanoparticle system. The system includes a first electrode, a second electrode, and a plurality of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles dispersed between the first and second electrodes, the plurality of electro-responsive nanorods configured to respond to an electric field established between the first and second electrodes.

Another embodiment, among others, includes a method for orienting an elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle within a dispersion fluid. The method includes establishing an electric field between a first electrode and a second electrode, the electric field extending through the dispersion fluid in proximity to the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle and, responsive to the established electric field, reorienting the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle within the dispersion fluid.

Another embodiment, among others, includes a method of fabricating elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles. The method includes filling an elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle template with reactive mesogen liquid crystal, curing the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle tem-

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plate filled with reactive mesogen liquid crystal with UV light, etching away the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle template, and separating the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles using a sonicator.

Other systems, methods, features, and advantages of the present disclosure will be or become apparent to one with skill in the art upon examination of the following drawings and detailed description. It is intended that all such additional systems, methods, features, and advantages be included within this description, be within the scope of the present invention, and be protected by the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Many aspects of the invention can be better understood with reference to the following drawings. The components in the drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon clearly illustrating the principles of the present invention. Moreover, in the drawings, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary method for fabricating stimulus responsive nanoparticles according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 illustrates a parallel axial director and a biplanar director in the stimulus responsive nanoparticles of FIG. 1, according to exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of a stimulus responsive nanoparticle system, including the stimulus responsive nanoparticles of FIG. 1, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary method for reorienting the stimulus responsive nanoparticles of FIG. 1, according to exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary reorientations of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles included in the stimulus responsive nanoparticle system of FIG. 3, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIGS. 6A-6D illustrate exemplary reorientation and relaxation responses of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles, such as those included in FIG. 5, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Disclosed herein are various embodiments of methods and systems related to stimulus responsive nanoparticles. Reference will now be made in detail to the description of the embodiments as illustrated in the drawings, wherein like reference numbers indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Photo-polymerization of liquid crystal monomers, also known as reactive mesogens, allows a molecular alignment to be captured by forming densely cross-linked, ordered polymer networks. Before polymerization, externally-applied fields can be used to manipulate the molecular order to produce stimulus responsive nanoparticles such as, but not limited to, elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles, which are responsive to electric and/or magnetic field stimulation. Elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles may be utilized in a variety of applications such as, but not limited to, electro-optical switches, optical filters, microfluidic devices, micro-mixers, micro-viscometers, fluidic pumps and stirrers, flow sensors, and electrorheological and/or magnetorheological fluids.

FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary method **100** for fabricating stimulus responsive nanoparticles according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. Beginning with block **110**, a template **150** is filled with reactive mesogen liquid crystal **160**. In one embodiment, Anopore membranes may be used as an elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle template to fabricate elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles. In some embodiments, the Anopore membranes have a thickness in the range of about 20 microns to about 100 microns. For example, the thickness of the Anopore membrane is about 60 microns. In exemplary embodiments, the Anopore membranes have a pore diameter in the range of about 20 nanometers to about 200 nanometers. Other embodiments may utilize other templates to provide other sizes and/or shapes.

The template **150** is filled with the reactive mesogen liquid crystal **160** in the nematic state. In one embodiment, the reactive mesogen liquid crystal **160** is RM257 (Merck). In other embodiments, reactive mesogen liquid crystals **160** can include, but are not limited to, RMM114 (Merck) and Paliocolor LC242 (BASF). In some embodiments, the reactive mesogen liquid crystal **160** may be mixed with a photoinitiator such as, but not limited to, Daracur 1173 (Ciba Geigy Chemicals) to aid in curing. The template **150** (e.g., Anopore membrane) may be positioned to allow filling by capillary action. Other methods of filling may also be utilized. After filling, excess reactive mesogen may be removed from the top and bottom of the template **150**.

The nematic liquid crystal phase is characterized by molecules that have no positional order but tend to point in the same direction along a director. In some embodiments, the director of the liquid crystal aligns parallel to the pore surface in an untreated Anopore membrane. One such configuration is the planar bipolar director. In other embodiments, the director of the liquid crystal aligns in a planar concentric director configuration or a parallel axis configuration in an Anopore membrane. The configuration is a function of the elastic properties of the liquid crystal monomer, the surface anchoring, and the presence of applied electric and/or magnetic fields. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 2, when confined in a cylindrical cavity the liquid crystal can adopt a director field similar to a parallel axial director **210** or a planar bipolar director **220**.

Referring back to FIG. 1, the reactive mesogen liquid crystal in the filled template **150** is cured to form stimulus responsive nanoparticles **170** in block **120**. The reactive mesogen liquid crystal **160** is cured while in the nematic range to capture the director field in the formed nanoparticles **170**. In one embodiment, the reactive mesogen is cured by polymerizing in a UV curing chamber **180** while the temperature of the liquid crystal was kept between 71-74° C., which represents the lower boundary of the nematic range of the liquid crystal. This temperature can maintain the ordering of the molecular orientation of the liquid crystal parallel to the surface of the template. In other embodiments, temperatures are maintained between the melting/nematic phase transition temperature and the nematic/isotropic phase transformation temperature. The temperature during UV curing determines the order parameter and can be used to tailor the anisotropy of the stimulus responsive nanoparticles. In one embodiment, an electric and/or magnetic field is applied during curing to modify the director configuration.

After curing, the template **150** is removed from the stimulus responsive nanoparticles **170** in block **130**. For example, the template **150** may be removed by etching in a bath **190**. In one embodiment, an Anopore membrane used

as the template **150** may be etched away from the stimulus responsive nanoparticles **170** by immersing the cured template in a 0.5M NaOH solution.

In block **140**, the stimulus responsive nanoparticles **170** are separated. In one embodiment, the nanoparticles are separated using a sonicator (Branson 1510 R, 42 kHz) for a period of time (e.g., 15 minutes). The separated nanoparticles may then be dispersed in a nonconductive fluid or dispersion agent such as, but not limited to, silicone oil.

In the case of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles, the shape of nanorods can include, but are not limited to, cylindrical and prolate spheroid. In some embodiments, the cross-section of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles is non-circular (e.g., an oval). In other embodiments, the cross-section of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles is an irregular geometric shape such as, but not limited to, a trapezoid, pentagon, and hexagon.

In some embodiments, the length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles can range from about 1 micron to about 100 microns. In other embodiments, the length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles can range from about 2 microns to about 60 microns. In another embodiment, the length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles can range from about 10 microns to about 50 microns. The diameter of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles can range from about 10 nanometers to about 5 microns. In other embodiments, the diameter of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles can range from about 20 nanometers to about 1 micron. In another embodiment, the diameter of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles can range from about 20 nanometers to about 200 nanometers.

FIG. 3 is an illustration of a stimulus responsive nanoparticle system **300** according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. The stimulus responsive nanoparticle system **300** includes first and second electrodes, **310** and **320** respectively. In the embodiment of FIG. 3, the first and second electrodes **310** and **320** include a conducting film, **312** and **322** respectively, disposed on a surface of an insulating substrate, **314** and **324** respectively. In other embodiments, the first and second electrodes **310** and **320** include a conductive substrate. In alternative embodiments, the first and second electrodes **310** and **320** can include one or more conducting regions within an insulating substrate.

Some embodiments of the electrodes **310** and **320** may include multiple layers and/or regions. For example, one or more substrate layer may be used with one or more conducting layers. Alternatively, multiple conducting regions may be disposed on the same substrate to form multiple electrodes in the same plane. In some embodiments, patterned electrodes (e.g., one or more conductive trace, grid, or pattern disposed in a pattern on one or more substrate) may be included to establish an electric or a magnetic field. The conductivity of the layers may be classified as conducting, semi-conducting (including n-type or p-type), or super-conducting. In some embodiments, multiple layers may be used to produce device layers and/or regions such as thin film transistors to actuate or establish an electric field.

The conducting film **312**, conducting substrate, conducting layer and/or conducting region may be formed using conducting materials such as, but not limited to, metals, conductive ceramic materials, and conductive polymer materials. Metals can include, but are not limited to, silver, copper, iron, copper, and combinations thereof. Conductive ceramic materials can include, but are not limited to, indium oxides, tin oxides, zinc oxides, aluminum oxides, yttrium oxides, strontium oxides, and combinations thereof. Con-

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ductive polymers can include, but are not limited to, polythiophenes, polyanilines, polypyrroles and combinations thereof. In other embodiments, conductive layers and/or regions can include semi-conducting organic materials such as, but not limited to, pentacene and carbon. In some

embodiments, conductive layers and/or regions consist of conducting particles dispersed in a binder. The first and second electrodes 310 and 320 may be transparent or opaque. In one embodiment, the electrodes 310 and 320 include an indium tin oxide (ITO) film disposed on a glass substrate. Other layers may also be included in one or more electrodes to produce effects such as, but not limited to, optical effects, improved reliability, induced orientation, and modified flow properties. In the embodiment of FIG. 3, the electrodes 310 and 320 are substantially planar. In other embodiments, the electrodes may conform to other shapes or configurations such as, but not limited to, semi-circular or angled.

In the embodiment of FIG. 3, elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330 are dispersed between the first and second electrodes 310 and 320. Elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330 include, but are not limited to, cylindrical and prolate spheroid nanorods. In one embodiment, the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330 are dispersed in a nonconductive fluid or dispersion agent 340. Dispersion agents 340 can include, but are not limited to, silicone oil, de-ionized water, glycerol, corn syrup, and any other suitable nonconductive fluid. In the embodiment of FIG. 3, the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330 and the dispersion agent 340 is sealed between the first and second electrodes 310 and 320.

In the embodiment of FIG. 3, the first and second electrodes 310 and 320 are substantially parallel and separated by a distance equal to or greater than a predefined length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330 by spacers 350. For example, spacers with a diameter of about 60 microns may be used with elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330 with a length up to about 60 microns. In other embodiments, the first and second electrodes 310 and 320 are separated by a distance less than the longest length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330. In one embodiment, the spacers 350 are polymethacrylate spacers. Other materials suitable for use with the dispersion agent 340 and the electrode materials may also be used.

A voltage is provided to the electrodes 310 and 320 by a voltage supply 360 to establish an electric field between the first and second electrodes 310 and 320. The voltage supply 160 can include, but is not limited to, a DC voltage supply, an AC voltage supply, or some other switched or controlled voltage supply. In other embodiments, the voltage supply 360 may be used to establish a magnetic field.

The orientation of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles dispersed between electrodes may be altered by controlling the electric field established between the electrodes. For example, when a DC voltage is applied to the first and second electrodes 310 and 320 of the embodiment of FIG. 3, an electric field is established between the first and second electrodes, and extends through the dispersion fluid in proximity to the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330. The direction of the electric field is determined by the polarity of the voltage supplied to the first and second electrodes 310 and 320.

FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary method 400 for reorienting the stimulus responsive nanoparticles of FIG. 1, according to exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure. In block 410, an electric field is established in proximity to the stimulus responsive nanoparticles. With reference to the

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exemplary embodiment of FIG. 3, the electric field is established between the first and second electrodes 310 and 320. The electric field extends through the dispersion fluid 340 in proximity to the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330.

In response to the established electric field, the stimulus responsive nanoparticles are reoriented in block 420. FIG. 5 illustrates exemplary reorientations of the stimulus responsive nanoparticles included in the stimulus responsive nanoparticle system of FIG. 3, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 5, in response to establishing the electric field, elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 520 with a biplanar director 220 (FIG. 2) rotate 530 to align in parallel with the electric field as illustrated. In alternative embodiments, elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 510 with a parallel axial director 210 (FIG. 2) translate 540 toward the first electrode 310, while remaining perpendicular to the electric field. Other reorientations may be possible.

A rotational response of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 520 may modeled to calculate theoretical switching times. Electric torque produced by the electric field may be modeled as:

$$T = |\Delta\epsilon| \epsilon_o E^2 V \cos \theta \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

where $|\Delta\epsilon|$ is the dielectric anisotropy of a perfectly aligned nematic, ϵ_o is the permittivity of free space, E is the field strength, θ is the angle of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle.

Torque as defined by mechanics may be modeled as:

$$\omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} = \frac{T}{I} \quad (2)$$

where the moment of inertia for a slender rod taken about the end of the rod may be modeled as:

$$I = \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \quad (3)$$

Combining equations (1) and (2) and then integrating twice results in an equation relating time and angle.

$$\Delta t = \sqrt{\frac{\rho L^2}{3|\Delta\epsilon|\epsilon_o E^2}} \left[\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{\theta_2}{2}\right)\right) - \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)\right) \right] \quad (4)$$

where ρ is the density, L is the length, E is the field strength, θ_1 is the initial angle of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle 520, and θ_2 is the final angle (e.g., 90°).

When the electric field is removed in block 430 (e.g., de-energizing voltage supply 160), the stimulus responsive nanoparticles relax back to their original orientation. Relaxation when the electric field is turned off and is driven by gravity and is relatively constant for the different field strengths. In some embodiments, other particles may be included in the dispersion agent 340 to interact with the stimulus responsive nanoparticles, such as the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles 330, to amplify changes in viscosity and surface tension and affect response times.

FIGS. 6A-6D illustrate exemplary reorientation and relaxation responses of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles, such as those included in FIG. 5, according to one

embodiment of the present disclosure. Elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles **520** with a biplanar director **220** (FIG. 2) were dispersed between electrodes **310** and **320** as illustrated in FIG. 5. The elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles had a diameter of about 200 nanometers and a length of up to about 60 microns. The electrodes **310** and **320** comprise indium tin oxide (ITO) coated glass separated by 60 micron spacers.

FIG. 6A is a graphical plot **610** depicting the typical angular variance of an elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle during the cycle of reorientation and relaxation with an application of 10 V. The switching time was driven by the electric field established between the electrodes **310** and **320**. The elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was observed using an optical microscope (Leitz LaborLux 12 Me, Mag. 20×). The angle of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle with respect to the glass plate plane was then calculated from the apparent length measured. The apparent length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle during reorientation and relaxation was measured using Matlab image analysis.

The reorientation **612** of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was initiated when the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was parallel to the electrode plane ($\theta=0^\circ$) and finished when the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was perpendicular to the electrode plane ($\theta=90^\circ$). As shown in FIG. 6A, the re-orientation time **612** for the observed elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was approximately 0.385 seconds as measured using a frame grabber (Guppy, Allied Visions Technology), which captured optical images every 0.055 seconds.

After the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was perpendicular to the electrode plane ($\theta=90^\circ$), the voltage was maintained for a period **614** to allow the position of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle to stabilize. The elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle was then allowed to relax **616** by removing the electric field until the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle returned to its initial position.

The observed reorientation time is compared to a predicted reorientation time in the graphical plot **620** of FIG. 6B. Equation (4) was used to model the observed elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle, where ρ is the density (1000 kg/m^3), L is the length (30 μm), $|\epsilon|$ is the dielectric anisotropy of a perfectly aligned nematic (2), ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space, E is the field strength, θ_2 is the final angle (90°), and θ_1 is the initial angle (0°). This model assumes perfect alignment of the liquid crystal, no viscosity and uniform electric field strength. In addition, a dielectric anisotropy value ($\Delta\epsilon$) of -2 was assumed, which corresponds to a perfect alignment of the director field. Calculating the effective dielectric anisotropy value from the actual switching time data, leads to a $|\Delta\epsilon|$ value of 2.43×10^{-4} for a field strength of 10 V.

Observed reorientation times for different applied voltages (60 V, 40 V, 10 V, and 5 V) are depicted in the graphical plot **630** of FIG. 6C. As can be seen from FIG. 6C, the reorientation of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle is driven by the strength of the electric field. The responsive nature of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle during reorientation is shown to reduce with a decrease of electric field strength. The fastest reorientation time recorded, 0.11 seconds, is achieved with a field strength of 60 V (1 V/ μm). The elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle remains active at a relatively low voltage of 5 V (0.08 V/ μm), however, this is the threshold voltage. At this low voltage, the field strength is not strong enough to cause

complete rotation of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle. As seen in FIG. 6C, the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle only rotates approximately 75° .

FIG. 6D is a graphical plot **640** depicting the predicted reorientation times of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle with an application of different applied voltages (60 V, 40 V, 10 V, and 5 V). Again, the predicted reorientation times are faster than the measured reorientation times. For example, at 60 V and 5 V, the predicted reorientation times are approximately 700 μs and 8500 μs , respectively. In comparison, the reorientation of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle at 5 V does not reach 90° .

It should be emphasized that the above-described embodiments of the present disclosure are merely possible examples of implementations set forth for a clear understanding of the principles of the disclosure. Many variations and modifications may be made to the above-described embodiment(s) without departing substantially from the spirit and principles of the disclosure. All such modifications and variations are intended to be included herein within the scope of this disclosure and protected by the following claims.

Therefore, at least the following is claimed:

1. A method for orienting an elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle within a dispersion fluid, comprising:
 - establishing an electric field between a first electrode and a second electrode substantially parallel to the first electrode, the electric field extending through the dispersion fluid in proximity to the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle, the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle and dispersion fluid sealed between the first and second electrodes; and
 - responsive to establishing the electric field, reorienting the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle within the dispersion fluid without binding the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle in position.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle is rotated within the dispersion fluid by the electric field established between the first electrode and the second electrode.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle is translated within the dispersion fluid by the electric field established between the first electrode and the second electrode.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the electric field is established by a voltage applied between the first and second electrodes.
5. The method of claim 4, further comprising deenergizing the voltage to relax the positioning of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle.
6. The method of claim 2, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle substantially aligns with the electric field when it is established.
7. The method of claim 3, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle translates toward the first electrode while remaining substantially perpendicular to the electric field established between the first electrode and the second electrode.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle has a parallel axial director, wherein crystals of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle comprise a director field aligned in a parallel axis configuration.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle has a biplanar director.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle is an electro-responsive nanorod.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle is a reactive mesogen nanorod.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the dispersion fluid comprises a nonconductive dispersion agent.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the nonconductive dispersion agent is silicone oil. 5

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second electrodes each comprise a conducting film on an insulating substrate.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the first electrode comprises a thin film transistor. 10

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second electrodes are separated by a distance equal to a predefined length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second electrodes are separated by a distance less than a longest length of the elongated electro-responsive nanoparticle. 15

18. The method of claim 1, wherein a plurality of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles dispersed in the dispersion fluid sealed between the first and second electrodes are reoriented within the dispersion fluid in response to establishing the electric field between the first electrode and the second electrode. 20

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the first electrode and the second electrode are separated by a distance less than a longest length of the plurality of elongated electro-responsive nanoparticles. 25

20. The method of claim 4, wherein the voltage is applied by a controllable direct current (DC) voltage supply.

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